North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851. NO. 6.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

WARRENTON HOTEL.

Warrenton, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken charge of the above favorably known Hotel, formerly occupied by James L. Owen, Esq., in the town of Warrenton, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him, and it shall be his aim to keep up the former reputation of the house, at least.

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

November 6, 1851. 893—w4w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE undersigned takes an early occasion to give notice, that he will be able, in the course of a few days, to supply all orders FROM TOWN OR COUNTRY, for the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

received direct, *in twenty four hours*, from their beds in the "briny deep." All who relish this great luxury of the season, will please send in their orders to

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

November 7th, 1851. 3—6t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff*.

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of Land, lying on Crabtree and Mine Creeks, six miles North-west of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' road, a first rate stand for business. The tract contains 320 acres, only 40 acres of which is cleared, and is now fresh; the balance is rich and well timbered. A bargain can be had if early application is made.

STERLING SPIKES.

Wake County, Nov. 11, 1851. 893—3tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Bookstore

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES.

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—3tw.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w1st Jan.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

J. CREECH

IS daily expecting from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Petersburg 250 barrels of rectified and common rye WHISKEY, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

As I am determined to close business in Raleigh before March next, all persons indebted to me by note or account, will please call and settle, or their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1851. 1—

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large falling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort, or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

☞ Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow land.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes. The title is unquestionable

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd, against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104- 6w.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

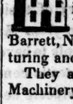
Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees.

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month		18 00
Single	do do	10 00
do	do week	3 50
do	do day.	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

1852.

POCKET Diary's or Daily Remembrancer for 1852, containing a blank for every day in the year, for the record of interesting events, &c., &c.

For sale at the

N. C. BOOK STORE.

October 29, 1851. 1—

ORVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for Puddings, Pies, &c,

Just received at TUCKER'S.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching of the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting FIVE DOLLARS to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

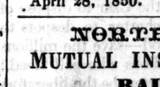
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

ROCKY MOUNT TO WASHINGTON.



THE Stage from Rocky Mount to Washington will run as follows under the new schedule: Leave Rocky Mount every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock, P. M., same days. Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at ½ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Rocky Mount at 5 o'clock, P. M., same days, in time for passengers to take the cars going North.

Fare from Rocky Mount to Tarborough,		$1 50
" " "	Sparta,	2 00
" " "	Falkland,	2 50
" " "	Greenville,	3 50
" " "	Pactolus,	4 00
" " "	Washington,	5 00
" Tarborough to Sparta,		50
" "	Falkland,	1 00
" "	Greenville,	2 00

Passengers are allowed to carry one trunk of ordinary size—extra trunk of large size half the above prices; packages, &c. in proportion.

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington, C. Rountree, Greenville, or

GEORGE HOWARD, Tarborough.

October 29, 1851. 892—w3w.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

Brilliant Chance for Speculators.

PYFER & CO.

THE FAR-FAMED AND OLD ESTABLISHED *EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,*

No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose bright and luminous fame (of thirty-three years standing) has traversed from the unfruitful country of the ice-bound Esquimaux to the liquifying region of the idolatrous Hindoo, and monthly exhibit to the world the sale and prompt payment in

GOLD AND SILVER

A galaxy of Brilliant Prizes, ranging from $1000 to $50,000, that far excel the achievements of any Lottery Agent in the AMERICAN UNION, now present to the citizens of the United States a programme of unexcelled Schemes to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., in November, 1851.

Rich and Splendid Prizes!

ALL SOLD AND PAID

BY PYFER & CO.

$35,000, Whole Ticket, sent to a club in N. Carolina.
$25,000, Half Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia
6,000, Whole Tickets was sold to South Carolina.
4,000, Half Tickets was sold to Ohio.
8,000, Package of Quarter Tickets sold to a club in Pennsylvania.

☞ All communications answered by return mail.

☞ Bank Drafts payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ *One order to Pyfer & Co. will realize a Splendid Fortune.*

☞ You have only to enclose the amount you wish to invest in letter strongly sealed and direct to

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	5 of 12,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
10	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
17	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
19	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 50
20	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	35 00
27	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

November 1, 1851. 102—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tIJ.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing; but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at

PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter;

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver; in the late firm of Oliver & Procter; I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

—

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend.

I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assisted by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS.

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Ga

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

Kossuth's Speech at the Southampton Banquet.

This is the second festive occasion at which I have had the honor to express my most sincere thanks to the mayor and corporation of Southampton for the generous welcome with which they favor me, and to all the gentlemen for the sympathy with which they join this demonstration. [Applause.] God has awarded two blessings to those whom he has elected—bliss in heaven and freedom on earth. [Cheers.] May you all—may your nation—be blessed by both these blesssngs. No man, aware of the value of his destiny, can live satisfied without freedom; but he to whom God has granted freedom, he has got all if he has got the mind and the will to use his freedom for the development of his happiness with so consistent an exertion as the English people do. This is the basis upon which England has grown a paradise on earth, on which the eye and the heart re t with joy, and which must strengthen the desire in every foreigner to become likewise free, and, by becoming such, to be endowed with the possibility of converting other parts of the world into a paradise such as England is. During all my life I have had but one leading idea—liberty. It was the aim of my life—the aim of my existence—to secure its blessings to my people, though I knew these blessings but instinctively. Now that I behold England, I see how liberty ennobles men and beautifies nature. [Applause.] How should I, then, not be doubly determined, in spite of all danger, in spite of all difficulties, to endure, to act, to struggle, and, if it must be, to die, that my people should become free—my people, of which I can say, with deeply-felt satisfaction, that there is no people on earth which deserve better to be free? But besides the bliss of liberty, gentlemen, there is also a glory allotted to you; this is the proud position which the English hold, not only to bear good will to those who do not enjoy their happiness, but also to offer their hand to their less fortunate brethren. Gentlemen, this is a great glory, it raises the dignity of men. Being in that position, you, in your national capacity, carry into life, even in your relations and feelings towards other countries, the divine doctrine of our Saviour—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It is only thus that I can explain the grand phenomenon that so many noble-minded men, different in rank and station, but united all in the love and enjoyment of freedom, that they all join in the expression of their sympathy for the principles of freedom, of which they choose to consider me an humble representative. Yes, it is so I can explain, that even those honorable classes whose only capital is their honest labor and their time, stop their work and sacrifice their time to express, with that noble instinct of the people before which every individual grandeur bows, that the great principles of liberty can reckon on the sympathies of England. And there is a reason why they can justly reckon on the sympathies of the working classes, for without liberty there can exist no lasting social order, so indispensable that everybody may enjoy in full security the fruits of his labor. Without liberty there is no field for productive labor, such as benefits those who work. Without liberty there is no personal security, and no security for property. And if it is not the aim of society to open a field for productive labor, to grant security to the person and property, and by this to develop man's mind and to ennoble man's heart—if this be not the aim of human society, then I do not know what aim it can have. [Applause.] But it is also not without reason that all the classes of England are united in sympathy, in order that that liberty, which, under different forms of government, but with similar institutions, is the bliss and the pride of the English race in both hemispheres, should likewise be allotted to other nations to enjoy it, under a government which best suits their wishes and their wants. It is not without reason this sympathy, not only because there is a moral solidarity in the destinies of the nations, but also because where the productive powers of a people bring forth more than they can consume—as is the case in England—such a country must have free intercourse, and an uninterrupted interchange of communication with the world, in order to secure the benefits of its labor, that by the stoppage of one channel there should not arise a plethora no less dangerous than consumption. Now, without the liberty of Europe, there is no liberty of trade. All despots fear free trade, because the liberty of commerce is the great vehicle of political liberty. Free trade is only possible with free Europe. [Applause.] I hope I am not wrong in touching likewise on the material side of the question. I feel that it is fortunate, as well as glorious, when the material interests of a great nation are identical with the interests of the freedom of the world. This is a providential law. Even a single community can but enjoy welfare and security when the interests of the whole are in harmony with the interests of individuals. [Applause.] Your sound judgment, gentlemen, and your comprehensive views, make it unnecessary for me to develop all I could say about the connexion of the material interests of England with the liberty of the continent. Be it sufficient to express my views in a few dry but truthful words. The principle of all evil on the continent is the despotic and encroaching spirit of the Russian power. There is the pillar which supports every one who wishes to establish his ambitious sway on the sufferings of nations, raising himself on the ruins of their liberty. Russia is the rock which breaks every sigh for freedom; and this Russian power is the same which England encounters in her way, on every point—in Peking and in Herat, at the Bosphorus and on the Sound, on the Nile and on the Danube, and all over the continent of Europe. [Hear, hear.] Even Jesuitism, which in latter times has again begun to raise its head, is employed in support of Russia. We are in the neighborhood of a great country, which unfortunately does not enjoy the fruits of sorrowful times and great sufferings. The Jesuit party in France threaten that country with the Cossacks. Even here, in this glorious country, a question connected with this not long ago was agitated, as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient to myself and due to you. I will not enter into the question. I will only state one curious coincidence—I am a Protestant. [Applause.] I am a Protestant, not only by birth, but by conviction. I am an humble member of a nation the majority of which is composed of Catholics, and it is not the least glory of my nation that in all times we have fought and bled for religious liberty—Catholics as devotedly as Protestants. The rights and freedom of the Protestants were always strongly opposed by the house of Hapsburg. That house had always in history been closely united with the spirit of Jesuitism; but the freedom of Protestanism had been established by treaties gained by the swords of victorious Hungary. Scarcely had Russia restored the house of Hapsburg by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first act of that house was to spill noble blood by the hands of the hangman; and its second was to destroy the rights of the Protestant religion in Hungary. The kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to alllow any meddling of the court of Rome in the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church; and a glorious king, Mathias Corvinus, a Hungarian by birth, once used these words to the Pope: "Your holiness must remember that we bear two crosses on our ensign, and we will make our crosses pikes before we allow you to mix yourself up with the affairs of our church." Since Russia has restored the house of Hapsburg, for a brief time the Jesuits have obtained full power to act. The encroaching spirit of Russia is that which every man in Europe relies on who wishes to do wrong. The identity of the interests of England with the interests of the liberty of Europe gives me the hope that the generous sympathy which I have the honor to meet with will not remain an empty sound—that it will not remain without practical results for my poor country—for humanity. There is no party in England which can deny it, that the armed intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary has increased beyond measure the preponderance of Russia on the continent, while at the same time it has violated the sacred principle of the independent right of nations to dispose of their domestic concerns. It can therefore hardly be denied that, as long as Hungary is not restored to liberty and to independence, the weight of Russian preponderance over Europe will not subside, but will increase. And what is it which I request in the name of my poor country, and in the interest of the oppressed people of Europe, from the great, free, and powerful English nation? Is it that England should take up arms for the restoration of Hungary? Oh, no! All I request, and all I hope is, only that England should not abandon the weight which in Europe is due to her—that England should not grant a charter to the Czar to dispose of the destinies of the world. Public opinion in England can establish it as a leading principle in acknowledging the fundamental right of every nation to dispose of itself—not to allow the Czar to interfere with the domestic affairs of the nations of Europe. People of mighty Albion! this it is, and nothing more, which oppressed humanity expects, entreats, and hopes for. As to the rest, leave it to the nations of Europe themselves. [Cheers.] Austria—but no, I can't say Austria—I love, I esteem the people of Austria as my own brethren; I feel their griefs as keenly as those of my own people; and I have wishes and hopes for their future as fervent as those for my own nation. I have the right to say so. My life is an open book—[cheers]—and the judgment on it will be pronounced by disinterested history, and neither by the hirelings of the house of Austria, nor by party spirit, nor by blind passion, as also not by those absurd calumnies which, in my position, could not naturally fail to be launched against me; but still which I regret, not for myself, because they can but enhance the affection of every generous man, it being so natural to feel revolted at such mean, base work; but I regret them because it is no consolatory view to see our fellow-creatures so delight in such foul calumnies, which must offend the self-esteem of my people which chose me to be their chief. I am surprised to find these calumnies even in places where I had not expected them. It may be that, relying on the affection that my people has for me—and they are a moral people, that never can be said in any instance to have given their confidence and love to a man who is not an honest man—it may be that for this reason it is supposed I will not entreat the protection of the law of England. I will, however, consider the matter as soon as my duties to my fatherland leave me a single moment to myself. [Applause.] Still, as I have said, it is history will pass a verdict on me; and so I have the right to say, before God and mankind, that the people of Austria never had nor have a warmer friend than myself. It is, therefore, not in regard to Austria, but to the house of Hapsburg, that I wish to say some few words; and all I will say of it is that its perjury, with which it has violated the rights of all its nations has doomed it to destruction. There is a God in heaven, and therefore there must be justice on earth. [Cheers.] The house of Austria, having forfeited even the possibility of the love of the nations it rules, has lost the basis for its existence. Bayonets alone are no basis; for the soldier belongs also to the people, and the soldier thinks likewise. The continued loans are no basis; they lead rather to bankruptcy. What is it, then, upon which rests the house of Austria? It is nothing else than its master the Czar, around whom the house of Austria moves as an obedient satellite. But, while the Hapsburg dynasty can have no future, the people of Hungary have a future yet, because it deserves to live; it has a future, because it has vitality; it has a future, because its independence is a necessity to the freedom of Europe. [Here M. Kossuth complained of suffering from pain in the chest, and apologised for the necessity of abridging his observations.] To me every occasion is valuable in which I can by feeble words, and not by the power of eloquence—for you see I designedly employ no eloquence, but only a simple statement of facts and the sound logic of a common understanding—discuss the matters of my poor native land; and your generosity would enable me to do so still longer, but I suffer from a sick chest, and am not much capable of speaking without bad consequences, and therefore I beg leave to ask you to charge your glasses. [Applause.] It is to the future of my country that I devote the activity which I have regained by my liberty from the bondage of Asia; and this, my liberation, is, in the first place due to the noble feelings of the Sultan, who, in spite of the arrogant threats of Russia and Austria, has protected my life and the lives of my companions—who later yielded, but with sorrow, to the pressure of the circumstances which had surrounded his hospitality by detention—and who, at last, raising himself by the magnanimity of his inspirations and his respect for the rights of humanity above all threats, restored me to liberty in the most dignified manner. But, expressing my grateful acknowledgements to Turkey, I may also return my deeply-felt thanks for the magnanimous interference of the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America in such a high and generous manner, supported by the public spirit of the people of both countries, and even sanctioned by the magnanimous resolutions of Congress in obtaining the liberation of myself and of my associates. It is, therefore, with the warmest feelings of a grateful heart I propose the toast—"England, the United States, and Turkey."

Mr. Walker, who was toasted as the next President of the United States, followed soon after and said among other things, that—

"He was delighted to hear their illustrious friend allude to free trade. The United States struck off half the shackles from commerce, and, God be thanked, intended to strike off all the rest. [Cheers.]

* * * "He desired now to endorse the sentiment of the American consul—and the people of America would be ready to endorse it, too—that whilst they were opposed to any intervention in the concerns of other countries, the time might come when, if despots should combine to overthrow the liberties of any nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite with their ancestors. [Loud cheers, amidst which Kossuth arose and gratefully acknowedged the tone of the speaker's remarks.]

"Why should England and America united fear the world in arms? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their commercial and naval marine amount to nine-tenths of the commercial and naval marine of the whole world? [Hear, hear.] But he would not boast of their power. All he would say was, that in America there were 4,000,000 of militia, and he believed that, if the day which he had indicated should come, the vessels now built, and those which would be created by such an occasion, would not contain the millions who would rush to the rescue of liberty at the call of their forefathers. [Loud cheers.] As to the welcome which awaited Kossuth in America, he believed it would be a welcome from every heart and every lip; welcome would beam from every eye. [Cheers.] They would take him to their hearts, and give him such a welcome as had never before been extended to any one except their illustrious benefactor, Lafayette. [Cheers.] His reception would be even more tender. The illustrious man came to them as a man who for the present, had been struck down in the cause of liberty.

"Like Lafayette, he had been in Austrian dungeons, and, like Lafayette, he had suffered for liberty. Every party would strive to do honor to a man who had done more, they believed, for the cause of liberty, than any other man of the present century. He would conclude by proposing the following sentiment: 'Louis Kossuth, without weath or office, but more feared by the despots of the world than an army with banners.'"

KOSSUTH'S LONDON SPEECH.

After having seen such a manifestation here, I may be allowed to ask, who are the oppressors of the world who will not feel that the voice of the people of England must make way like a shot from a cannon? Oh, it is my hope that the manly sense, the manly energy, the loud voice of the people of England, will prove the trumpet call for the regeneration of the world. [Loud cheers.] My lord and gentlemen, it is the proudest moment of my life, as well as one full of painful recollections, in which I have the high honor to receive this most gracious address, in which you, my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in common council lawfully assembled, are pleased, in such solemn manner and with such generous words, to assure me that you have watched the past struggles of Hungary for freedom and independence, to which I have given the best of my humble efforts; that you have watched the struggle with great interest; that you have warm sympathy for the noble cause which is the object of all my struggles, and congratulate me on my liberation out of captivity. [Cheers.]

* * * * * * *

As to the practical result to which aggrieved humanity, and especially my poor country, said Kossuth, still looks forward with manly resolution, with unshaken courage and hope—I repeat what I have elsewhere already said, when I said, let not your sympathies remain barren; help to carry my nation's cause to a happy issue. You have the power. Help! When I spoke so I intended not to ask England to take up arms for our liberties. No, gentlemen, that is the affair of Hungary; we will provide for our own freedom. [Cheers.] All I wish is, that public opinion should establish, as the ruling principle in the politics of England, the acknowledgment of the right of nations to dispose of their own affairs—not to give a charter to the Czar to dispose of whole nations, [vehement and prolonged cheering,] and not to allow the interference of Russia in the domestic concerns either of Hungary or of whatever nation on the continent, because the freedom of all nations and the prosperity of all countries is as dear to me as my own. Yes, these words, I again and again, and again repeat here in England, afterwards in the United States; and I must add, that from one of the most honored members of the States of America I had lately, the other day, the honor of hearing sentiments which, once carried into effect, will give liberty to the world. I heard proclaimed from one of the most honored citizens of the United States, (he alluded to Mr. Walker's speech at the Southampton dinner,) with the harmony, and sympathy, and confidence of a great part of the countrymen present—a man who is even a candidate to become Chief Magistrate of the United States—I heard him state, in answer to this appeal, that he believed that younger brother of the English race would heartily give his support to England in protecting my people, by not admitting the interference of other nations. [Cheers.] I again and again repeat that word—I repeat it with the faith of a martyr in his principles—I repeat it with the faith which removes mountains. I shall concentrate all the fire of my sentiments, I shall concentrate all the blood of my heart, and all the energies of my mind, upon this cause. I shall repeat these words high and loud, deep and solemn, till the all-mighty echo of public opinion, in repeating them, become like the thunder sound, before which the giant of human oppression falls. [Loud cheers.] Sooner, indeed, this feeble frame may succumb—sooner it may succumb to the longing of this heart to see my fatherland independent and free; which, longing beats everlastingly in my bosom, as the captive lion beats against his iron cage; but, even then, the grass which grows over my grave will cry out to England and America, "Do not forget, in your proud security, those nations who are oppressed—do not grant a charter to the Czar to dispose of humanity—do not grant a charter to despots to drown liberty in Europe's blood—save the millions who otherwise must, the millions who will bleed; and, by not granting that charter, be the liberators of the world.

The speaker, as at Southampton, went on to comment upon the encroachments of Russia, upon the despotism of Austria, upon the power of England and London. We quote, however, one idea, put forth to create a doubt in English minds as to the security of their loans to despotic governments:

"In managing their costly armies, and their no less costly diplomatic interests, the means of their people are exhausted, and they must come again and again to the money market to obtain loans, and every loan diminishes the resources from which it must be paid. Who can guarantee that the nations of the earth, seeing their means swamped by these eternal loans, which are used against their own liberties, will not rise under their moral and and material suffering and say, 'Let those who made these loans pay them; we did not make them?' [Loud cheers.] Such is the effect of absolutism on the money market. [Hear, hear.] But there is another prospect, also, with respect to the house of Hapsburg, and that is its inevitable bankruptcy. You know very well that that government has been obliged to make a loan of eight millions recently. Was that to restore the balance of its finances? Oh, no; but to get on for a few months longer, and then ask for another, their means of paying the interest becoming worse with every loan. May I not say, without any enthusiasm, that there is a very early prospect that the restored nations of Europe will not recognise these loans, or prevent the bankruptcy?" [Hear.]

Kossuth has addressed a letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, declining any pecuniary testimonial to himself, but expessing his readiness to receive all contributions proffered to the cause of Hungary.

"Do you retail things here" asked a green looking specimen of humanity as he poked his head into a store on Main street the other day.

"Yes," was the laconic reply.

"Well, I wish you would retail my dog; he had it bit off about a week ago."

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" enquired an aristocratic lawyer of a laboring farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them stand upright, like yours."

"I hold it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another give rise."

"Why, Tom, my dear fellow, how old you look!"

"Dare say, Bob, the fact is, I never was so old before in all my life."

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.

The Whigs of Federalists of this State—we mean the leaders, not the masses—are making an early demonstration in view of the approaching campaign. Federal Guilford led off, and Federal Randolph and the Whig leaders of Raleigh have responded. By the way, that Randolph Meeting must have been an amusing concern. Our Correspondent has no doubt done it justice. See his account in another column.

We observe that the leaders of the party in this State are generally planting themselves on the fugitive-slave law. This is all very well. The Democrats are with them here, to a man; but at the same time we think it nothing more than simple justice to have it understood and declared, that this law is *not* one of the "compromise" measures, but a Democratic measure. It never was a part of the "compromise." It was introduced by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, an anti-compromise man—it was adopted in pursuance of a plain provision of the Constitution, about which there could be no "compromise"—it was passed, as a general rule, by the very men who had voted against the admission of California, the dismemberment of Texas, and the bill abolishing the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; and it was not signed by Mr. Fillmore, be it remembered, until after he had procured the opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that it was a Constitutional law. *Only three Whigs in the House from the free States voted for it*; and up to this day, amid all the discussions and struggles to which its enactment has given birth, *not the first Whig Meeting or Whig Convention in the free States has come forward to approve it in cordial or decided terms.* The Democrats of the free States, on the contrary, have sanctioned it in nearly all their primary Meetings and State Conventions. It was made the main issue by them in Pennsylvania, and triumphed; it has been sustained in New Hampshire, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Democratic States; and it was beaten down in Wisconsin only by an open and admitted alliance between the Whig candidate for Governor and the vilest Abolitionists. *These are facts.* We challenge the Raleigh Register, or any other Federal sheet, to dispute them. They are drawn from the record, and we hold ourselves bound and able to make them good to the very letter. We say, therefore, that the fugitive-slave law is a Democratic measure—that Mr. Fillmore signed it, only after much deliberation, and the fair inference is that he would not have signed it all if Mr. Crittenden had pronounced it unconstitutional—that it has met with no favor from the Northern Whigs as a body, but, on the contrary, with denunciation and cries of modification or repeal—that the Democrats of the free States, as a party, have stood and are now standing by it, and will maintain it as it is at all hazards and to the last extremity; and under these circumstances, we hold that it would have been but fair and just, in the leaders in the Wake Whig Meeting, to have confessed the facts frankly, and to have tendered to Mr. Mason and the opponents of the "compromise" their thanks for having introduced and passed this law.

We shall have more to say on this point hereafter.

But here, we repeat, the Whigs and the Democrats of this State are substantially together; they both agree in declaring that this law is of vital importance to the slaveholding States, and that its repeal or non-enforcement would be just cause for dissolving the Union. So far so good. The next question is, what are the Whigs, as a party, in favor of? Are they for a National Bank? Are they in favor of increasing the Tariff-taxes of the people? Are the Whig leaders of Wake for these things? If so, why have they not said so? And if not, why their silence? Are those gentlemen—Messrs. Bryan, Miller, Hinton, and Gales—*for the white basis?* Do they favor a Convention of the people of this State? If so, why have they not said so? And if not, why they are silent? Are they afraid to show their hands?

Again: What has Gov. Reid done, that these movements against his Administration should be set on foot nine months before the election? Have *the people* expressed dissatisfaction on the subject? We have heard none. And are the sober people of this State willing, at a time like this, to plunge into the excitement of campaigning merely to gratify some thirty or forty repudiated leaders? Are the friends of Internal Improvement and of State progress, prepared at present to engage in the strife of politics, to the neglect of their interests and the injury of their cause? *Is North Carolina to have no rest from the excitement of Federal politics?* Are the people to have no time left them to attend to their domestic concerns? We put these questions from a sincere desire to advance the welfare of the State, and we hope they may be received in the same spirit, and duly pondered.

But we do not propose, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the questions which may arise during the ensuing Summer. In the language of the Goldsborough Telegraph, a *Whig* paper, "the agitation of the question, 'who is to be our next Governor?' is premature." The Telegraph continues:

"Some time must elapse before a Convention will be necessary, and a still longer time before the day of election rolls around. And in that time what changes may come! Federal as well as State politics may assume a different hue from that they now wear. The next Congress may interfere in such a way with the Compromise measures, as to call forth from the South the exercise of all their energies and power to preserve even a remnant of those rights which have already been trampled under foot by the North. And instead of fighting on paper, and squabbling at election grounds, about the propriety of making Charles Manly or David S. Reid Governor, the patriotic sons of North Carolina, Whigs and Democrats, men from the mountains and men from the seaboard, may be called upon to stand side by side, armed with something more dangerous to person than paper tickets, and for the purpose of waging, not a friendly war with one another, but a hostile one with that section of the Union which, forgetful of past favors and kindness, would now turn and rend us, because we ask to be let alone, and because we insist upon the faithful observance of that glorious work of our fathers, which holds us together as a people, and makes ours a government respected at home and feared abroad."

The people of North Carolina desire repose. They are satisfied, we doubt not, with the present administration of the State Government; and it will be time enough to move, with reference both to Federal and State elections, when *they* shall give the word.

We have received a copy of the "Illustrated Family Friend," printed in Columbia, South Carolina, devoted to the "home circle, the social group, the lonesome hour, and the leisure moment." This paper is as well printed as any of the Northern family papers, and it is as large as Arthur's Home Gazette or the Saturday Courier. The price is only $2. Encourage home productions, (if you wish a good miscellaneous journal) by subscribing for the "Illustrated Family Friend."

The Vermont Central Rail Road Company have asked proposals for $2,000,000 mortgage bonds.

VIRGINIA.

The Register charges us with an attempt to "falsify the facts in reference to the sentiments of the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia"; and that paper comes forward in defence of that candidate. It endeavors to excuse his Abolition sentiments in 1832, by showing that *Democrats* in that State were in favor of emancipation at the same time he was. This will not do. A blunder on the part of such men as Ritchie, McDowell, and Roane, cannot justify criminal and seditious sentiments uttered by the Whig candidate, Mr. Summers. The following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, will show who this Mr. Summers is:

"WHIG CATECHISM. Who was it that wanted to abolish slavery in Virginia without remunerating the owners?

Who wrested the Constitution to prove that Congress had the right to interfere with slavery in the States—going in the matter a step beyond Greely, Giddings, Van Buren *et id omne genus?*

Who asserted that the negroes in Southampton had a "right to assert and regain their liberty if they could?"

Who asserted that property in slaves was "founded in wrong, outrage and injustice?"

Who endeavored to excite non-slaveholders against slavery, as imposing "outrageous injuries" on them?

Who denounced as barbarous those laws whose object it is to protect the whites of the slaveholding communities against the machinations of abolition incendiaries?

Who, when in the full strength of intellect said "that he would glory in coming down to lead forth the oppressed from the land of bondage?"

Who said he would lead the negroes "even through the waves of the Red Sea" to freedom?

Who, with these opinions unretracted, had the effrontery to insinuate, that one who had ever been true to the South and her institutions, ought not to be trusted because he happened to be born in another State? GEORGE W. SUMMERS."

This man, Summers, after having uttered such sentiments, is the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia; and the Raleigh Register defends him, and would no doubt sustain him, if printed in that State!

Mr. Clay went for emancipation in Kentucky; but we never heard such atrocious sentiments from him as those attributed above to George W. Summers.

The election of such a man would be a lasting disgrace to Virginia.

The Register, by way of breaking the effect of the heavy charges against the Whig candidate, asserts that "old Joe Johnson," the Democratic candidate in the same State, voted while in Congress for the Wilmot Proviso. The Register knows this charge to be false.

We repeat the opinion that "old Joe Johnson" will sweep Virginia by thousands. It may pain the Raleigh Register to see its friend Summers defeated, but the thing is obliged to be so. "Old Joe" has gone through many a battle, and though scarred, he has never been beaten. Like Napoleon, there is a charm of invincibility about him which insured his triumph at the outset. The Whigs of Virginia are already on the defensive, and fighting with trailed banners. Hurrah for "old Joe" and the unterrified Democracy of the Old Dominion!

MR. BUCHANAN.

We make the following extract from some remarks, delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan at a public meeting in Pennsylvania, a few days since. Speaking of the recent elections in that State, Mr. Buchanan said:

"There were many reasons why all good citizens should rejoice at the result of the late elections. That the first and principal reason was that in all human probability it put at rest at once and for many years to come, all serious agitation upon the subject of slavery. That the issue of abiding by the Compromise measures had been fairly tendered by the Convention which nominated Col. Bigler, and as fairly supported by him in all his addresses to the people before the election. That the course taken by the Whig party and Gov. Johnson had put them as fairly on the opposite side of the question. In short, that Col. Bigler was for the Compromise as it stood, and Gov. Johnston was for the modification of the only part of it that was favorable to the South, or, in other words, for a renewed agitation on the subject of slavery. He then in some detail explained that all the measures, usually called the Compromise measures, were decided in favor of the North, except one—the Fugitive Slave Law, which law was nothing more than the fulfilment of an express provision of the Constitution of the United States. That the whole South well understood the position of the two parties in Pennsylvania on this subject, and looked on with the deepest interest in the result of the struggle. That since the glorious triumph of the Democratic Party had become known, he had received more than a hundred letters from citizens of the South, declaring that since the voice of Pennsylvania had been heard in favor of their rights, they felt easy, and were satisfied that they would be sustained. He portrayed in glowing colors the uneasiness, the anxiety, nay, the misery to which our Southern fellow-citizens were exposed, and thanked his Maker that he and those around him had assisted, however humbly, in relieving them from their cares. He said there could be nothing wrong in rejoicing at a result which carried peace to thousands of fire-sides which had otherwise been surrounded by gloom and despondency."

Who achieved this great victory over Abolitionism in Pennsylvania? The Democrats. Who stood in the way of this victory and endeavored to prevent its being won? The Whigs, as a party, led on by that infamous Abolition Whig, Gov. Johnston. *These are facts.* Let all Southern men reflect upon them.

We have heretofore inadvertently omitted to state the result of the late elections in Michigan. The truth is, we have had so many Democratic victories to chronicle, of late, that it is not surprising that some of them should have been overlooked. The Democrats have swept Michigan by some 10,000 majority. That tells the tale in a few words. Three cheers for Gen. Cass and the Democracy of his glorious State!

MISSISSIPPI. The last Washington Republic has the following telegraphic despatch from New Orleans: "We have now full returns, official and unofficial, of the election for Governor. The majority for Gen. Foote over Jefferson Davis is about 1,500. It is said that Gen. Foote will after the present excitement in the State is settled, resign the Gubernational chair and return to the Senate."

AN OUTRAGE. The Chicago Advertiser states that on the 27th ult., sixteen of the forty Hungarians who left New York for the West came to that city from the Southern Michigan Railroad, where they had been at work, but were driven off by a mob, which attacked them in their quarters the Sunday before and beat and robbed them, while one of their number was reading a copy of the Bible, which they had preserved in their own language.

In Wisconsin the Whigs have probably elected the Governor and a majority in the Legislature.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The *Whigs* have carried Wisconsin—the *Whigs!* Do you not know that they carried it as the result of a foul coalition with the Abolitionists?

CONVICTION UNDER THE NEW POSTAGE LAW. At the late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa City, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using post-office stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars and three cents damages. This is the first instance of the kind which has occurred under the new law.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

We copy the following information in relation to the Virginia Central Rail Road, from the Staunton Vindicator:

"CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. We learn from the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, that the annual meeting of the Company was held at Louisa C. H., on the 25th ult. The President read his report, exhibiting the progress of the road, and the finances and condition of the Company. The receipts for the year were $143,864, equal to 7 per cent profit on the capital invested, which is to be applied to the construction of the new road. Col. Fontaine was re-elected President—his salary has been increased $500, so as to make it $2,000.

The Tunnel at Rockfish Gap is prosecuted with unabated energy and industry; and from the improved character of the rock, it is believed by the contractor that the whole work may be completed in three years from this time.

The rails are soon to be laid between Waynesborough and Staunton, and a portage across the mountain resorted to; and the iron horse in the course of the next year will be snorting his way into Staunton and taking a drink of limestone water. It has been decided, we understand, that the road is to take the Buffalo Gap route.

The road is to be put under contract this year for thirty miles beyond Staunton.

The Road between the Junction and Gordonsville is to be relaid with the heavy U Rail.

Guarantee Bonds of the company for $200,000 are to be put in market for sale."

It will be seen, from the above, that this Road, though not by any means completed, is paying seven per cent profit on the capital invested. This is a remarkable result, and we point to it as a circumstance calculated to stimulate and encourage the friends of improvement in this State.

This Road will be of immense benefit to Central Virginia. North-Carolina is as rich in resources as Virginia, but these resources must be reached and brought out, if we expect to reap benefits from them.

Mr. Cosby of this City, informs us that not long since he had an offer of lime from Virginia, to be sent here by means of this Central Road, on as good terms as the article could be obtained further North. We have lime in this State, in exhaustless quantities. The same gentleman informs us that the best hydraulic lime is to be found in Stokes; he has worked it, and knows it to be of the first quality. Lime also abounds in Lincoln County. Suppose, for instance, North Carolina produced all the lime that she used, and in addition to this sent abroad and sold some three or four hundred thousand dollars worth of coal per annum, what a difference would these two items alone make in the clear income of her people!

The encroaching spirit of the North renders it more and more necessary that we should develop our resources and prepare to live within ourselves. This is the dictate alike of interest and patriotism. Let us be *North Carolinians* indeed and in truth. Let us bring out our minerals—improve our soils—make our own hay, butter, pork, beef, onions, potatoes, and the like—manufacture our own cotton—produce wool, as we can in any quantity, and manufacture that also; and, above all, let us build up our own seaports, and thus be in a condition to reach the world through our own borders, and reap for ourselves the benefits of trade and traffic in the productions of our own farmers and mechanics.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Daniel Webster, arrived at New York on the 15th instant, with the latest news from California. The Daniel Webster brought about $600,000 in gold.

Business is proceeding with energy in San Francisco, and order prevails. The miners were prospering, the yields being unusually large. One man had taken out in one panful, 2,084. This was near Grey Eagle City, on the Middle Fork. But it is useless to particularize—the general statement is, that the yield of the mines this season is rich and highly encouraging.

The Southern Convention for the division of the State, was held on the 20th October. Those favorable to the project have united upon Santa Barbara as the place where the Delegates are to assemble.

The San Joaquin Republican, the organ of the Democracy in the great Southern valley, has hoisted the name of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas as its first choice for the Presidency.

The Steamer Illinois, now due, will bring, it is stated, about $2,500,000 in gold.

TRUE FIRE OF THE FLINT.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Boston, held recently, Resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the Baltimore platform of 1848, and asserting that the Democrats of Boston "go for a faithful execution of, and acquiescence in all the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress," and that the "legislative enforcement of the second section of the fourth article of the United States Constitution, which expressly requires that fugitives from labor shall be delivered up to the party to whom such labor shall be due, is one of the vital conditions of that compromise, and was *introduced, carried, and will be sustained by the Democracy of the United States.*"

Can the Federal leaders in North Carolina point to an instance in which Whigs of the free States have thus resolved? We pause for a reply.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—KOSSUTH. The Legislature of Tennessee have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions complimentary to Kossuth and to the Hungarian cause. They pronounce him entitled, more than any European of the present century, to share our admiration and friendship; they extend to him an invitation to visit Tennessee; and they declare any aid or donation to him and his followers by the American Congress, "not in violation of the Constitution," will meet with the cordial approbation of Tennessee.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI. *The Senatorial* term of the Hon. John J. Guion, Acting Governor of Mississippi, expiring before the inauguration of Gov. Foote, there is to be a *called* session of the Senate to choose a new President, who will be ex-officio Governor.

SYRACUSE SALT. The Secretaries of the *Navy* and of War, at the instance of President *Fillmore* have issued orders for an experimental trial of Syracuse salt.

Balt. Sun.

The President, then, is about to protect and encourage Syracuse salt. Syracuse *treason* will flourish without assistance. It seems to be about as natural to that region as salt.

SNOW. There was a heavy snow-storm on Lake Erie on the 17th. We have cool weather in this section now, with rain, but no snow thus far. Our winters in this latitude are becoming milder.

The Governors of nearly all the States have appointed Thursday next, the 27th, as Thanksgiving Day.

Ex-Governor James C. Jones has been elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Tennessee, in place of Hon. H. L. Turney.

There are 24,300 free persons of color in the State of Ohio. We wish Ohio had two or three hundred thousand more.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK. The Raleigh Register is calling upon the "faithful" to "prepare for the political campaign of 1852" in this State. It hopes that "a system of organization may be adopted which may secure union, harmony and zeal in the whole Whig party throughout the State." It acknowledges the "fact" that there has been some degree of heartburning amongst a few of its friends, which prevented the full strength of its party being felt at the last State elections; and earnestly appeals to its Whig friends to reconcile all differences and wheel into line at the word of command.

Well, we dont blame the Register for desiring to commence operations so far in advance; for it will find that its "few" friends among whom heartburnings prevailed are rather more numerous than it would be willing to confess, and it may also find that "a few" of them can never again be brought to act with the Whig party.

But we are puzzled upon one point of the appeal of the Register. It says: "We can but believe that the Whig Party in North Carolina, in the approaching State and Presidential elections, will rise above all sectional prejudices, and bend their whole efforts to secure the triumph of those principles which have been so signally illustrated by the present patriotic Administration." Now, the point upon which we are non-plussed is this: What principles have been so signally illustrated by the present "patriotic" administration? We should like to know. The Register appeals to its Whig friends to rally to the rescue of their principles. But has Mr. Fillmore "signally illustrated" those Whig principles, further than relates to the distribution of the spoils? Have the Bank and Tariff—those principal pillars in the Whig church—been "signally illustrated" by Mr. Fillmore's administration? Surely not! What principles, then, have been "signally illustrated" by this patriotic President?

We are not thoroughly conversant with the practice of the parties in this State with regard to gubernatorial nominations—and do not, therefore, know whether it will be necessary for the Democracy to hold a Convention for such purpose. Of one thing, however, we are fully satisfied—that the "signal" ability and upright honesty which have characterized the administration of DAVID S. REID, point unerringly to him as the man above all others calculated to lead our hosts on to battle and to victory.

Democratic Pioneer.

MELANCHOLY RESULT—SAMUEL FLEMING KILLED. It has, doubtless, been reported to most of our readers that, at Marion Court, McDowell county N. C., on Saturday week last as Col. W. W. Avery, in an unarmed defenceless condition, was passing from the Court-house to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty to his client, in a case then pending, wherein Fleming was a party, he was attacked, in a ruffianly manner, by Samuel Fleming, who, having armed himself with every necessary weapon of offence, used a cowhide, which he had secreted about his person. The fight, at that time, is said to have been a long and severe one, Fleming using a stone with stunning effect; but before Col. Avery, in his defenceless condition, having been disabled by the blows inflicted by the stone in Fleming's hand, could properly avenge the indignity offered to his person, the parties were separated, and he taken to his room, and all weapons of offence or defence denied him.

In Morganton, on Tuesday last, a few minutes after Judge Battle had taken his seat, on the bench, in the afternoon session, Fleming fully armed, walked within the bar of the court, appearing in Col. Avery's presence for the first time since the attack with the cow-hide; whereupon the latter arose and shot Fleming dead on the spot, the ball it is thought passing through the heart.

Col. Avery at once placed himself in the custody of the proper officer, with a view to a judicial investigation. As far as we can ascertain it, public opinion fully sustains Col. Avery, as, from the nature of the first insult and subsequent provocations, he could pursue no other course to protect himself from one who had not only manifested a determination to disgrace him, but to bully him afterwards.

The occurrence is deplored by all; but no one acquainted with the circumstances which led to this result, attaches any blame to Col. Avery.

Col. Avery has the sympathy of all, for he has always been distinguished for a kind and peaceable disposition, never before having a serious difficulty with any one—not even in the heat of political excitement, in which he has acted a conspicuous part.

Lincoln Republican of 13th.

The Raleigh Standard misunderstands us if it infers from our remarks of the 30th ult., touching the Compromise, that we are dissatisfied with the Compromise *if adhered to by the Free States in good faith.* We wish it to be distinctly understood that although the Compromise is not every thing we would have it to be, yet we approve it as a compromise, *provided*, however, *the Free States shall faithfully obey it.* If, however, the Free States do not obey it—if they disregard the Fugitive Slave Bill—then, in that case, the Compromise will prove worthless, and we oppose it because it will cease to be a compromise. What then? Secede? Before seceding we propose "a new issue with the free States." What is it? That every free State in which fugitive slaves shall be found shall have the choice of surrendering said slave or paying the proprietor full value of the fugitive and keeping him. If the free States refuse assent to this proposition, or assenting, refuse to practice it in good faith, then we say 'Compromises' are humbugs, and the Union will not be worth preserving—and give us secession and honor rather than Union and dishonor.

Will the Standard publish the above, by way of placing us as we wish to be placed before its readers?

Milton Chronicle.

INHUMAN CRUELTY OF A STEP-MOTHER. Polly Olmstead has been found guilty of the murder, by slow cruelties, of her own step-child, in Illinois.

It appears that Olmstead married again in about three weeks after the death of his first wife—at which time the child was about five years old. This was about eighteen months ago. Soon after the marriage the new wife confined the little girl in the kitchen, and there kept her most of the time tied, and without fire. In this situation she was forced to remain up to the time of her death; having no food allowed her except half a pint of coffee or milk and a piece of cold corn bread every day.

No bed-covering was allowed her in any weather further than a single scanty quilt. The fiendish woman often amused herself by beating the child in the most outrageous manner, and on one occason compelled another child to choke her until she was black in the face. She continually forced her to eat rotten fruit and vegetables of various kinds, together with other filth which it would not be seemly to describe. Sometimes she would fasten the little creature under the kitchen floor and leave her there for hours. Other details were given which are too shocking for publication. The poor little sufferer often wished herself dead. On one occasion she escaped from the kitchen and was seen trying to climb a pole which stood in the yard. Upon being asked where she was going, she replied that she was going up to the other world to see her mother. The heartless step-mother ordered her down with curses, and the trembling little creature fell in her weakness, her head striking violently against the wall of the house.

The jury found the woman guilty of manslaughter, and she was sentenced to two years' service in the State Prison.

"There are now but three whig governors in the United States, viz: Vermont, Tennessee, and New York. We exclude Pennsylvania, because free-soil, abolition-whig Johnston has been excluded by the people, though the new incumbent has not yet entered upon his duties."

We copy the above paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce. When we first read it—although we had great confidence in the general accuracy of that paper—we thought the number of whig governors was under-estimated. But, upon reflection, we are not able to find any more.

It is well that these three whig governors are not likely to meet face to face. Could they all be brought together, and made to discuss the *slavery* question, there would be *war* in less than thirty minutes! Governor Campbell would be certain to *maul* the "higher-law" governor of Vermont; and the probabilities are that he would make huge flakes of *wool* fly out of the executive of New York.

Nashville Union.

General Carvagal, the leader of the revolutionists on the Rio Grande, was educated in Kentucky, and, it is said, has many fine qualities, among which are talent and courage. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1851.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, in conformity with the previous resolution of this Company, having this day assembled,

On motion of Gen. Alex. McRae, Rice B. Pierce, Esq., of the county of Halifax, was appointed Chairman, and W. A. Wright and M. London, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq.,

The Secretaries were appointed a committee to examine Proxies, and ascertain the number of shares of this company represented at this meeting.

The Secretaries as a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented at this meeting reported that 10,927 shares were represented, of which 5,797 were represented by the holders in person, and 5,130 by proxy.

Whereupon, it appearing that more than a majority of the shares of the capital stock were represented, the Chairman declared the meeting as duly organized for the transaction of business.

Gen. W. W. Harlee, as the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company appearing as the representative of the stock of the Company held by said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company,

On motion of A. J. DeRosset Jr., it was

Resolved, That this meeting recognize W. W. Harlee, the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company as the proper representative of the shares of the capital stock of this Company held by said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

On motion of C. C. Battle, Esq., the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the State's proxy is only entitled to represent four hundred thousand dollars worth of the capital stock of the said Company.

After an extended discussion this resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. S. P. Suggs, of Edgecombe, the following Preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina has heretofore owned *two-fifths* of the Capital Stock of this company, and by virtue of her interest in the same has exercised the right to appont *two-fifths* of the Directors of this company, and the right to cast *two-fifths* of the votes given at the general meetings of the Stockholders of this Company. And whereas, the State has parted with *one-third* of the Stock heretofore held by her in this Company, and the Act of the General Assembly authorizing the transfer of this stock is silent as to the power of the State to appoint Directors, and to vote at the general meetings of the Stockholders of this Company; and whereas, the State yet claims the right to appoint *two-fifths* of the Directors of this Company, and the representative of the State claims the right to give *two-fifths* of the whole number of votes given at this meeting, against which claims this meeting protests. It is therefore

Resolved, That the next General Assembly be requested to remedy the evils so existing, by limiting the power of appointment of Directors on the part of the State, and the votes of the representative of the State at the general meetings of the Stockholders, according to the ratio of the interest of the State in this Company.

The annual Report of the President and Directors of the Company, with the accompanping documents was then submitted to the meeting.

On motion of Dr. S. P. Suggs,

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the action of the President and Directors of this Company, declaring a dividend of profits of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders.

The report of the committee appointed at last meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, was submitted by Col. John McRae, Chairman, and on motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was resolved that said report be received.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting proceeded to the election of President and six Directors of this Company, when Gen. Alex. McRae was duly elected, he having received 6,486 votes being the entire vote cast by the individual stockholders, and John Campbell, having received 4,324 votes cast by the representative of the State.

The following persons were elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders: Edward B. Dudley, Edward P. Hall, Platt K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and Wm. A. Wright.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The meeting met according to adjournment.

Resolved, that all matters connected with the declaration of futnre dividends of profits payable to the Stockholders, and the creation of sinking fund, for the payment of the debt of this Company, be referred to the President and Directors of this Company.

On motion of W. K. Lane, Esq., Messrs. John McRae, H. Nutt, and M. Ferrall, were appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the coming year.

On motion of W. K. Lane, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for their respective services.

On motion of Dr. S. A. Andrews the meeting adjourned.

THE STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING AND THE STATE PROXY. We find articles in both the Herald and Commercial of this morning, in which allusion is made to the course pursued by Owen Fennell, Esq., who held the proxy of the State in the late Convention of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. We have no wish to enter into any controversy about the matter. We merely wish to correct some misapprehensions into which these papers seem to have fallen. In the first place then, Mr. Fennell acted under *no* instructions whatever from the Governor, unless we consider an expression of opinion as to the extent of his powers such instruction. The Governor expressed his opinion that, under existing laws, the State was entitled to its usual vote. We should think that no one acquainted with Sheriff Fennell, would believe that he would accept any proxy unless full confidence were reposed in him. In the second place, we are not aware that Mr. Fennell did even know that Mr. Campbell was a member of the Democratic party until after his vote had been cast; so that political prejudices could have had nothing to do with the matter; although if they had, the Herald's party could have had no reason to complain. As for personal influences, we know nothing. We are not aware of any. The whole amount of the matter seems to be that the State's proxy did not wish to vote for Gen. McRae, and he did not do so. But that he did not wish to control or embarrass the action of the individual stockholders, is apparent from the fact that no effort was made to obtain individual proxies, although such might have been obtained to a considerable extent—nor to canvass with a single stockholder during the whole previous session of the Convention. He did not even state for whom he was going to vote. He acted simply to the extent of the power conferred upon him, and no further.

When the Herald speaks of "untried hands and inferior knowledge," we presume it means the expression as a general one, it certainly could not refer to Mr. Campbell, who is as well acquainted with the affairs of the road as any man connected with it.

As we have already said, we wish to enter into no controversy about this matter. We have not interfered, and do not intend to interfere with it any way, form or shape. We simply state facts because they are facts, and are necessary to a proper understanding of the case in point. As for the wholesale nature of the State's proxy, it is strange that it was never found out before. For our part, we wish that the State could sell out every share of stock she owns in any and every institution, at par. It would be much better for the State and for the institutions.

The connection of the State with incorporated companies is always an evil; the best excuse that can be made for it, is to say that it is sometimes a necessary evil.

Wil. Journal.

A meeting is to be held at Lafayette Hall, New York, to which all members of the editorial profession in the city are invited. The object of this meeting is to devise a suitable welcome, extended by the editors of New York to the "ex-editor as well as ex-Governor of Hungary, the illustrious Kossuth," whenever that distinguished man shall arrive there

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Many of our readers may not be aware of the fact that Glass, inferior to none in the United States, is now manufactured at the Holston Glass Works in East Tennessee. The papers on the other side of the mountain say so, and we believe it,

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[From the Wilmington Journal.]

EDUCATION—No. 10.

MR. EDITOR: Upon the committee-men of the several districts, depends more materially the execution of the laws regulating our common school system. It is made their duty to build and locate the school-houses, employ the teachers, visit the schools, and "to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools." The building of comfortable school-houses, and their location upon elevated and healthy sites, "as near the central part of each district as may be convenient;" the employment of competent teachers, and the use of proper books are of the highest importance to the successful operation of the system, and will, if properly attended to by the committee-men, remedy many of the defects of our laws upon the subject. My suggestions, in separate articles, upon each of these subjects, I hope they have perused and considered. In regard to the employment of teachers, they cannot exercise too much caution. They should not employ any man, even with the certificate of the committee of examination, unless they are themselves satisfied of his good moral character. It is not alone necessary that a teacher should conduct himself properly in the school-house, but out of it also;—he should watch the conduct of his pupils at public gatherings, churches, &c., and be himself the exemplar of that propriety of deportment, it is his business to enforce within the school-house.

In connection with the subject of the duties of the committee-men, I have thought it not amiss to publish some of the laws and forms necessary for their successful prosecution. Every committee is considered a corporate body, capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, &c., for the purposes of securing titles of land, &c., whereupon to locate school-houses, &c., says the law, "Each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "school committee of district No. —, of the county of ——," as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transfering the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation." The Literary Board has published the following regulations and forms. Each school committee should make a written contract with the teacher, before he enters on his duties after the following:

County of ——, and State of ——. The following contract is this day entered into between the school-committee for district No. —, of the county of —— and ——. The said school committee have engaged the said —— as a teacher of the school of said district, from the —— day of ——, to the —— day of ——; and agree to pay him the sum of ——. The said —— agrees to give instruction in the common rudiments of English Education to all the scholars that may attend the said school during the said term; to superintend their deportment; and, at the end of the term, to furnish the said committee with the number and names of the children who may have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went.

In witness whereof, the said school committee and the said —— have hereunto set their hands and seals, this —— day of ——.

2d. The foregoing contract should be written on the page of a blank book to be kept by the committee, and therein should be opened an account between them and the teacher, in which the latter is to be credited with the amount due, and charged with the drafts from time to time given him.

3d. Whenever a draft is drawn on the chairman of the superintendents, the teacher's receipt for the amount should be taken in the same book.

4th. A draft when drawn should never exceed the sum then due to the teacher, and may be in the following form:

County of ——.

To ——, chairman of superintendents of common schools of the county aforesaid:—

Pay to —— the sum of ——, for his services as a teacher of the school, in district No. —.

5th. This book should be delivered over to each succeeding committee, as the office of the former expires.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have fulfilled my promise to write for your paper "a few articles on the subject of Education and Common Schools." In executing this promise, I have labored under many disadvantages. Conceived and written under the intensity of a July and August sun, with a whole bevy of children clinging around me, practically to demonstrate the *troubles* of their government, you may know was sufficient to confuse or evaporate a more philosophic brain than my own. Unpracticed in composition, and never a proficient in *belles-lettres*, it became me more to aim at the plain, the practical and useful, which, if I have succeeded in foreing upon the attention of your readers, will more than compensate for any risk of censorious criticism. No feverish thirst of notoriety has led me to attempt the character of an essayist, but I have been actuated alone by a strong desire to contribute my quota of that exertion and talent so imperiously demanded by the duties of good citizenship, If all *others* would do likewise, the progress of our people, our government and our country, would prove commensurate with such exertion.

LONG CREEK.

September 15th, 1851.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN PERSON IN NEW YORK. We call attention to the following letter, under the hope that it may reach the personal acquaintances of the youth referred to. The individual who makes the communication to us is a stranger; but we suppose it to be impossible that any one would attempt to practise a deception on so sad a subject.

Wash. Union.

BLOOMINGDALE, (N. Y.,) Nov. 8, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: A young gentleman of genteel and intelligent appearance, with sandy complexion and whiskers, dressed in black, with a blue-cloth cap, and a drab-overcoat, stopped at one of our hotels on the night of the 6th inst., to await, as he said, the arrival of his baggage, which had not been put on the cars at New York. Not appearing in the morning, his room was entered, and, to the consternation of all, *he was found a corpse.* The cause of his death none could surmise. We suppose from his conversation he was from some southern State, and on his way to the "New York State and National Law School," Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, in this neighborhood, as we know it has many students from the South, and as we found the following note in his pocket:

"DEAR JAMES: As I learn that the president of the Law School sends a circular to any who request it, I wish you would have one sent to me. I have seen Miles, who, you know, visited Saratoga Springs this summer, and he says no abolition sentiments are tolerated in this institution. This I was glad to hear, as I am exceedingly anxious to avail myself of the advantages it affords for acquiring a familiarity with the legal practice, and the all-important art of extempore speaking. If you stop in Philadelphia, call on Susan, but don't tell her what I mentioned to you the other day. Tell her that, though distant from us, my spirit is with her daily."

Yours, &c., "HARLESTON."

This note was superscribed "James Butler," with no place of residence annexed.

I give you this statement with the request that southern editors generally will copy it, as the only means of conveying to his friends a knowledge of his sudden and melancholy death among strangers. Inquiries may be addressed to the postmaster, or myself, at this place. Yours, &c.,

H. A. GRAY.

FOR THE GIRLS. How many girls make themselves unhappy by marrying young men who had nothing to recommend them but riches. 'Is he rich?' has been the enquiry when a suitor presented himself. Foolish girls! Rather—is he intelligent? Is he industrious? Is he virtuous? Let these questions be answered in the affirmative, and if he has not a second shirt to his back, we will answer for his course. Wealth may be lost, but the good qualities of the heart will remain like the sun-shine, to warm and to bless. Remember this.

We notice that the whigs in the upper counties are in active motion, preparing for the next campaign. Time enough yet. All their talking about Fillmore and Graham is only so much labor lost. The results of the elections in all the States since Mr. Fillmore has been President, have given him such a prestige of defeat that he can neither be nominated nor elected. Keep cool, gentlemen, keep cool. There is nothing like it.

Wil. Journal.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

A Whig failure in Randolph—Resolutions triumphantly adopted by four or five years, and no one voting in the negative, &c. &c.

RANDOLPH, November 12.

On Tuesday of our County Court, after dinner, proclamation was made for the people to assemble and nominate Delegates to a Convention. It was news to the people. Every body was wondering what it was for, and there was a considerable press into the Court-House of both Whigs and Democrats. The meeting was organized by calling John B. Troy to the chair. Mr. Troy rose to explain the object of the meeting, which turned out to be a complete failure. He said it was common for the chairman to open the meeting by informing the people the object of the meeting; but he said it was news to him—he knew nothing of the object, and he therefore requested H. B. Elliott to inform them. Did you ever know a man appointed chairman who did not know the object of the meeting? Well, Mr. Elliott rose and undertook to make some brag with the Guilford lawyers. He told them the Whigs of Randolph were much more active in the elections than those of Guilford, which statement was no doubt very satisfactory to him; and he then told the people they had been assembled to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held in Greensborough, or some where else, &c. &c. He then introduced a string of Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted *by two or three men.* There were only about two actors in the meeting. No one objected to the Resolutions, and they passed off most joyfully.

Now, I suppose this meeting will be published in the Register with a great flourish; but I assure you that when the ayes were called for only about five answered. Their countenances showed defeat. The object of this meeting was to get up Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and to bring out some Federalist against Gov. Reid and equal suffrage. The elections that have just passed have almost finished Whiggery, and about next Summer they will hear their doom announced in Pennsylvania thunder. Still they try to make the people believe that, with their four Governors, their lean minority in Congress, and their Abolition allies in the free States, they can elect their candidates! Some of the rank and file of the Whigs of this County have told me that they believe the Democrats will have the next President. The people are not to be again deluded with the cry of Bank, protective Tariff, &c.—a Tariff to protect, at our expense, those who are making war on our slave property. A great many of the Whigs of this section will, in spite of the leaders, vote the Republican ticket; they say they cannot stand the Abolition Whigs of the North, with whom the leaders in this State are in open alliance.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler—Serious Lose of Life

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16. The engine of the express freight train, which left Hamburg on Friday evening for Charleston, when near Aiken, burst her boiler, causing a tremendous explosion, The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mutilated. The engine was made a perfect wreck, and three of the cars were damaged. The explosion prostrated a number of telegraph posts and wires, and has caused a suspension of telegraphic communication between the city and Augusta.

Later from Mexico.—The Tehuantepec Grant, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17. Dates from the capital of Mexico to the 5th inst., report that Gov. Letcher, the American minister, had assured the Mexican authorities that the American cabinet would not sustain the petition and demands of the Tehuantepec Company. He also stated that he understood the company were about negotiating with Mexico to surrender their claims on certain terms.

The whole Mexican country is in a state of dissatisfaction and agitation, especially on the gulf coast. The immediate cause is the discussion of the prohibitory tariff.

Symptoms of insurrection were also extending to the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18th. Stocks are active and advancing. Sales of Canton at 65½, and Erie at 86; U. S. 6's, 1867, 116. Flour is unchanged—sales of 15,000 bbls. at $3 75 a $3 81½ for State, and $4 a $4 25 for Southern. Rye Flour $3 25. Corn Meal $3 25 a $3 50. Wheat is steady—sales of 5,000 bushels Genesee at 100 cts., and 3,500 Michigan white at 87c. Sales also of 13,000 bushels Canadian white at 86c. Sales of 9,000 bushels mixed Corn at 59 a 60 cts. Rye 70 cts. Oats 38 cts. Provisions are unchanged—sales of new Mess Pork at $15, and $13 50 for Prime; Lard 8 a 8¾ cts. Groceries are steady—Rice 2¾ a 3 5-16; Rio Coffee 8¼ a 9 cts. Cotton is heavy—sales of 1,500 bales. Whiskey 20 a 21 cents.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Novemer 17.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, preached yesterday morning in St. John's church, and in the afternoon delivered a discourse in the church of the Epiphany. He is on his way to New York to assist in the services of consecration, about to be conferred on the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, assistant Bishop elect of Illinois.

I regret to state that for some days past, the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, has been laying extremely ill, and that all hopes of his recovery appear to be abandoned. Mr. Brown was the founder of the first Baptist Church in this city, and has been a zealous and useful minister of that denomination. His disease is dropsy.

Kentucky Legislature—Balloting for a United States Senator, &c.

LEXINGTON, KY., November 17. The Legislature of Kentucky assembled to-day, in joint session, to ballot for a United States Senator, and several ballots were taken without making a choice. The candidates voted for were George Robinson, J. J. Crittenden, A Dillon, and H. Marshal, Whigs; and William O. Butler, Democrat.

Mr. Clay left Ashland on Saturday for Washington, in good health and spirits.

Capture of Matamoras Doubted.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14. The reported capture of Matamoras is not generally credited in this city, principally on account of its having been received by way of Very Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov, 16. By an arrival from Brazos, we learn that Caravajal, on the 9th instant, raised the siege of Matamoras, and his followers disbanded.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROFESSOR DRENSZINY, Miniature and Aquarell Painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised the fine arts in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his work may be seen at the two Book Stores, who have kindly granted that permission, and with whom orders for his services may be left, and which will receive prompt attention. He gives lessons in different styles of painting. Dwelling GUION'S HOTEL, Room No. 16.

November 14, 1851. 4—3t.

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

NOTICE.

WAS Entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 10th of November, 1851, by Jas. F. O'Kelley, living on the road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, near Mooringsville, a white Horse, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, shod all round, rather sorry, no brands. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

November 13th, 1851. 5—

NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family as a House-keeper, either in town or country. She would have no objection to taking charge of a public house. She would also, if desired, in addition to her duties as House-keeper, give instruction to the Children of the family in the rudiments of an English education.

Letters directed to A. B., Standard office, will meet with prompt attention.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1851. 4—3t.

JOHNSON & CO'S PEOPLE'S CIRCUS,

Will perform in Raleigh, on Saturday 22d, and Monday the 24th November.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 2 and 7½ P. M. Admission, 50 cents—Children and Servants, 25 cents.

Composed of the cream of the Southern and Western Amphitheatrical establishments, consisting of a greater variety of performances than have ever yet had the honor of appearing in this section of the country, will make their first debut in Raleigh on Saturday the 22d and Monday the 24th of November, 1851, upon which occasion a series of Arenic entertainments will be presented, immeasurably superior to any hitherto advanced by any rival establishment; executed in chief by the following artistes, who, either individually or collectively, can

DEFY THE WORLD.

W. O. DALE, the accomplished equestrian, gymnast and invincible *somerset champion*, whose renown is coeval with the equestrian profession.

GEORGE SARGENT, the veteran dramatic and scenic artist. His Shaksperian delineations have, by the first judges on either hemisphere, been pronounced the most finished equestrian performances ever presented to the admirers of the most classic performances of the arena.

WM. B. STOUT,

The indomitable *two, four and six horse rider*; the fearless intrepidity evinced by this "nonpareil" of the profession, has distanced beyond cavil or despite any "mush-room" compeer, who might have had the hardihood to question his superiority.

WM. ROTCHFORD,

The most versatile performer of the age; the fearless equestrian, *double somerset prodigy*, and general favorite of the arena; the promptness, style and daring intrepidity with which he executes the most hazardous and complicated feats, has attained for him the appellation of "Th Chrichton" of the cirque.

W. AYMER,

An equestrian of acknowledged excellence and a performer without an equal upon "the equilibrium of the globe;" this difficult and exciting act can only be seen in its perfection in the performance of this master of the art.

A. LEVI,

An acknowledged star in every department of the Amphitheatre.

J. E. FISHER,

The fearless and astonishing performer upon the "corde volante," and flexible phenomenon.

J. BURT,

The classic leader of the gymnastic troupe, and tutor of the far-famed "Roschius"—Le Jeune Burt, so lauded in the bills and advertisements of a certain company at present extant.

J. WORLAND,

The extraordinary Tumbler, somerset man, and general Gymnast.

E. BEBEE,

The classical Pyramid Artiste, and a contemporary of Fisher in his flexible wonders, together with an infinite number of secondary Artistes, who would be paraded as *features* in the catalogue of attractions held forth by most other establishments.

THE CLOWNS

Are each famed for originality, humor, wit, and in short every requisite which should comprise the model of a faultless jester; the name of

BEN JENNINGS

Is alone sufficient to conjure up ideas of mirth and vivacity. Wherever this master spirit of Momus has appeared, he has left an impression, never to be eradicated by any of his would-be compeers and imitators; and assisted by his motely brother, the famous

JOHN MAY;

They present a "duo" of comicality which even the most egotistic rivals must acknowledge

IMPOSSIBLE TO EQUAL.

It is only necessary to mention that the Brass Band is under the supervision of Mr. H. GAUL, to convince the most skeptical of its super-excellence over any other connected with any Company in the South or West.

There will be a grand procession into each place on the day of exhibition, preceded by the Band Chariot, drawn by 10 beautifully matched CREAM COLORED HORSES, containing the *Brass Band.*

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

MANTEO PAPER MILLS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. F. JORDAN, & Co. Proprietors.

THIS establishment, a few months since destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt and furnished with Goddon, Rice & Co's BEST Fourdrinier Machinery, is again in successful operation, and turning out a very *superior* article of NEWS, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER. All orders will receive our best attention.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, having, by mutual consent, disposed of his interest to one of the partners, the style of the firm will be as heretofore.

JAMES F. JORDAN & CO.

November 18, 1851. 6—

A New Southern Enterprise!

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND, a new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splended paper, contains original tales, sketches, poetry, Agricultural articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides four elegant Engravings each week. Terms, $2 per annum; address

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,

Columbia South Carolina.

Nov. 20, 1851. 6—

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest, Goldsboro' Republicane Lincoln Republican, N. C., Greenville Spy, Knoxville Plebian, Tenn., will copy 3 times, and send bills to Palmetto State Banner, Columbia, S. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms, apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

November 18th, 1851. 6—to82.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open about the 20th of this month, a large and well selected Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., which he proposes to sell at reduced prices for cash.

He hopes by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock, and by untiring zeal and strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

☞ Farmers who have not purchased their Negroes SHOES, would find it to their interest not to do so until they examine his stock.

H. O. GILL.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17, 1851. 6—tf.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina University Magazine.

THE Students of the University of North Carolina, having deliberated in a body on the expediency of establishing a literary organ, and well convinced of the mental and perhaps moral benefit which may result therefrom, have resolved to execute their design. They take this appropriate means of informing the public. No legitimate department of literature will be excluded from the Magazine, and it is presumed none will be held objectionable, provided the article be thoroughly winnowed of the chaff of improprieties. Every effort will be exerted to interest its readers with originality, and enlighten them with valuable information. We do not indeed expect to produce aught "which the world will not willing let die;" but as we are aiding in the purpose which has placed us at College, on this account we may justly expect encouragement. To those who take an interest in us personally, and to those who sympathise to any degree in the ends which prompt us, we appeal unceremoniously and with sure hopes of success. The Editorial Corps will always consist of six members of the Senior Class. The Magazine will be issued monthly, (excepting January and July,) from the Press of Wm. D. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C. To him also all subscriptions and business communications must be addressed, (post paid.)

The first Number will be issued 1st February 1852. Terms of subscription $2, in advance.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 1, 1851. 4—

Printing Press for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Press on which the North Carolina Herald has for some time been printed, together with all types and materials thereto belonging. There are two presses belonging to the establishment, but an outlay of some ten dollars would be necessary to fit one of them for use. There is a good assortment of job type, for country or village work. The type used in printing the Herald and Evergreen are but little worn, and consist of 3 fonts of Brevier on Long Primer body, 2 of Bourgeois, 1 of Long Primer, and 3 of Small Pica. The office is supplied with every thing necessary to print a weekly paper of medium size, or a neat monthly Magazine form.

The two Presses and all articles belonging to the establishment, half a keg of News Ink, and several reams of paper will be sold on terms extremely inviting, either for cash or promissory notes well secured. Any steady practical printer can do well with the establishment, in publishing a paper or by job work alone. For any further information address the undersigned at Ashborough, Randolph county, N. C. R. H. BROWN.

Ashborough, Nov. 7, 1851. 4—2tpd.

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.

William Charles *vs.* Dickson, Mallory, & Co.

Original Attachment,

Levied on Schooner Alfred Red—James Jordan and Pleasant Jordan, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants in the above case are not residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them of these proceedings, and that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court-House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy the property so attached; otherwise judgment will be taken against them and the property, also the amount in the hands of the Garnishees be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery, agreeably to Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

Oct. 1, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $3,00.) 894—6w.

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.

George W. Askew and others, by Guardian, Plaintiffs, *vs.* Aaron O. Askew, Adm'r. of David O. Askew, and others, Defendants—*Petition to Account.*

IT appearing to the Court that Napoleon B. Askew and Martha E. Askew, two of the defendants, in the above case, are not residents of this State, but of the State of Mississippi, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Qu

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Coided, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did beforc.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Nw York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

For Sale.

A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at F. MAHLER'S.

Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff. Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 and 8, Fayetteville St.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

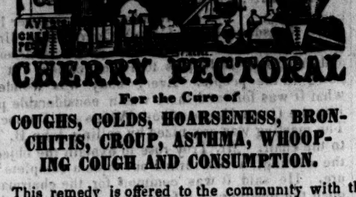
Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 101—



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Hatrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO., GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer,

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of N. C. Rail Road.

103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD, GREENSBORO', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

103—4tw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville,.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactureis of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,

No. 21, Old Street,

opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tlD.

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped pad-lock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps constntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.

Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Bonnet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

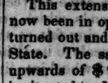
DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES,

complete in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, Nov. 10 2

Rare Chance for a Good Investment.



IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for